

**INFLUENCE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS' VOCATIONAL TRAINING
SKILLS ON PROMOTING SELF-RELIANCE AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED
PERSONS (IDPS) IN ADAMAWA STATE NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The research work was on influence of internally displaced persons' vocational training skills on promoting self-reliance among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Adamawa State Nigeria. The study was guided by two specific objectives, two research questions and two null hypotheses. The researcher adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 4412 Internally Displaced Persons. One hundred and fifty (150) IDPs were used as sample for the study using convenient sampling technique. Structured questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Face to face method of instrument delivery with the help of three research assistants was used to distribute the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics of frequency and percentages were used to describe the bio-data of the respondents while mean and standard deviation were used to answer all the research questions. Inferential statistics of regression was used to test all the null hypotheses at 0.05 levels of significance. The results of the analysis revealed that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)' vocational tailoring and soap making skills given to them on camps influence the self-reliance of internally displaced persons by providing them with income to send their children to schools, pay hospital bills, pay house rent, feeding their children with three square meals and assist their relations. Based on the findings, the researchers concluded that as long as good and sound vocational training skills would be given to the IDPs while on camps they will become self-reliance after leaving the camps which will reduce the burden of taking care of them by the government after leaving the camps. The researchers recommended that government should make funds, training skills facilities as well as resource persons available to ensure acquisition of qualitative vocational training skills.

INTRODUCTION

The forceful displacement of civilians remains one of the most pressing humanitarian problems in developing countries. The displaced persons lose their social, legal and economic ties and thus suffer considerable physical and psychological hardship. They often face special difficulties not shared with other conflict-affected groups that make their livelihoods insecure. Since around 2009 to date, an alarming number of people in North-eastern part of Nigeria particularly Borno and Adamawa states had to abandon their homes and livelihoods in the face of civil conflict, natural or economic disasters, insurgency (Boko Haram) or other threats. Since these groups of people do not cross an international border, they are considered 'internally displaced persons' (IDPs). An IDP is defined as: 'A person or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or hand-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international recognized state border (UN, 2004). IDPs are a vulnerable group whose impoverishment in the immediate aftermath of their forced movement was an economic shock that has been hard to overcome, especially since they lost access to significant assets. They have had to adapt to a new context, but still suffer from loss and trauma.

At the end of 2014, it was estimated that there were 38.2 million IDPs worldwide, the highest level since 1989, the first year for which global statistics on IDPs are available and Nigeria was also rated among ten countries in the world with the largest IDP populations having 1.2 million IDPs (UNHCR, 2014). Figures show that the number of IDPs has risen steadily and people are now displaced especially in Northeastern of Nigeria. Timothy (2014) reported that in 2013 the agency recorded one hundred and thirty six thousand and ten (136,010) IDPs in Adamawa State, three hundred and twenty one thousand one hundred and forty five (321,145) IDPs in Borno

State and ninety six thousand, four hundred and sixty seven (96,467) IDPs in Yobe State. This steadily increased in 2014 to one hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and ninety eight (160,198) IDPs in Adamawa State, four hundred and two thousand, and thirty nine (402,039) in Borno State and one hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and thirty six (116,536) in Yobe State (Timothy, 2014). It added that as at November 16, 2014 Adamawa State had six camps while Borno had 12 camps. Research study conducted by Falobi, (2014) revealed that Boko Haram conflict was cited as the reason for displacement by 89 per cent on average throughout the year. Community clashes have caused an average of 9.9 per cent of displacements, while natural disasters were responsible for 0.6 per cent (Falobi, 2014). These displaced individuals while in the camps undergo series of training skills to support their lives after living the camps for self-reliance.

Self-reliance is the ability of individuals to meet their essential needs and enjoy social and economic rights in a sustainable and dignified manner. Self-reliance includes the ability of the individual or a household to generate sufficient income that will enable it cater for the needs of the family (Abassah, 2011). Income generation is about making yourself or your household sustainable by establishing a range of fund that will make you attain financial self-sufficiency. This is attainable through the acquisition of relevant and valuable skills via skill acquisition training. This will enable the individual to become self-reliant in terms of children maintenance, family feeding as well as healthcare for the family. Children maintenance is about providing help with children's everyday living cost. This includes things like food, clothes and helping to provide home for your children. Children maintenance is apart from providing decent and habitable accommodation also proving good and nutritious food. This will ensure that, children remain happy and healthy. Healthcare is the maintenance or improvement of health via

prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, illness, injury and other physical and mental impairment in human beings (Abassah, 2011). All these involve cost that can only be met through the generation of an adequate income which is achievable via skill acquisition.

The effects of internally displaced persons on the people and Government of Adamawa state are enormous. Internal displacement leads to a strain on State Governments' budgets. A substantial part of State Governments' expenditure in the zone is tailored towards the welfare of IDPs. The Government of Nigeria have supported and implemented projects to improve the living conditions of IDPs. The IDPs are given training skills on knitting, hair dressing, fashion designing, tailoring, shoe-making, soap making and other entrepreneur related skills in the camps. The aim is to make them self-reliant after being disposed from the camps. Time has come to consider a re-balancing of the nature of support for IDPs, moving away from their continued dependence on the State and instead focusing on improving their employment prospects, building their assets and facilitating their gaining sustainable livelihoods based on their own self-reliance.

The displacements of persons internally have resulted to economic shock, lost of assets, poor living condition, lack of education for their children, in adequate feeding, dependency, depression, trauma, panic and anxiety. .this factors have adverse effects on the individual(s) and the nation as a whole. Most of the causes can be controlled by equipping the displaced persons with sustainable training skills. Based on these effects, researcher want to carried out studies on the influence of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) training skills in promoting self reliance among the IDPs .

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess the influence of internally displaced persons' training skills on promoting self-reliance among IDPs in Adamawa State. Specifically, the study intends to:

1. determine the influence of IDPs tailoring skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons.
2. determine the influence of IDPs soap making skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

Research Questions

In line with each specific objective, the following research questions were asked

1. What is the influence of IDPs tailoring skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons?
2. What is the influence of IDPs soap making skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons?

Null Hypotheses

Based on the research questions asked, the following null hypotheses were formulated and will be tested at 5% level of significance.

1. IDPs tailoring skills has no significant influence on self-reliance of internally displaced persons.
2. IDPs soap making skills has no significant influence on self reliance of internally displaced persons

Literature Review

At present, there is no internationally agreed definition of who is an internally displaced person but the United Nations (UN) working definition of IDPs is. Displaced persons under international law are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obligated to flee or to have cause to leave their homes or place of habitual residence in particular, as a result of or in order to avoid the effect of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and they must have either remain within their own national borders (as internally displaced persons) or they must have crossed an internationally recognized state border (as refugees), (Ladan, 2006). Hence displaced persons are of two categories: Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). According to Oduwole and Adebayo (2013) the convention relating to the status of refugees (CRSR) of 1951 defines the term “refugee” as applying to any person who “...as a result of events occurring before 1st January 1951 and owing to well – founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion is outside the country of his (or her) nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is willing to avail himself (or herself) of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being made outside the country of his (or her) former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

In comparison to the CRSR of 1951, according to Ladan (2004) the OAU convention (1969) governing the specific aspects of refugee problem in Africa gives a broader definition of the term “refugee”, taking account of most of the root causes of the refugee problem. “the term „refugee“ shall apply to every person, who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part of the whole of his (or her) country of

origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his (or her) place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his (or her) country of origin or nationality". Under the Cartagena Declaration, the term "refugee" is defined as including "Persons who have fled their countries because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order" (UNHCR, 1995).

On the other hand, internally displaced persons (IDPs), as a result of situations of armed conflicts (or the threat thereof) and mass violations of human rights, as well as floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters, the number of people fleeing their homes has increased dramatically over recent years. There are also deep – seated factors underlying this phenomenon of mass displacement. For example, Under-development, poverty, in equal distribution of wealth, unemployment, ethnic tensions, political and economic subjugation of minorities, intolerance, absence of democratic procedures, and many other factors have been cited as causes (Abassah, 2011). In general, human rights law offers protection to all persons without any adverse distinction. However, where such people are displaced within their own country, specific problems as the rights and protection arise (Adofu & Ocheja, 2013).

Internally Displaced persons also known as IDP's are mostly victims of the inhumanity of man against man. They are victims of various kind of injustices or violence confrontations, perpetrated by either their own government against them or by others, such as, communal clashes, terrorism, riots, religious conflicts, natural disasters and so on. The IDPs are physically, psychologically and socially displaced as they have to relocate to refugees' camp. Statistics on IDPs in Nigeria revealed that an overwhelming majority of women and children constitute the IDPs. The population is composed of 53% women and 47% men (DTM 2016). Women and

children remain the most vulnerable to sexual and gender based violence. There have been reported cases of rape, sexual harassment, forced marriage, infant marriage, sexual diseases and uncontrolled birth occasioning high infant and maternal mortality. Furthermore, because some of the IDPs integrate with other family members in various locations data about them is not easy to get. All these factors make it nearly impossible to obtain an accurate number of displaced persons in Nigeria.

IDPS in Adamawa State

Directly bordering Borno from the south, Adamawa is the second-hardest hit with the insurgency, after Borno. The current estimated population of 152,618 IDPs is about 10% of the total number in the region.(DTM 2015). Most of the IDPs in Adamawa are actually from Borno State. The 2016 RPBA estimated US\$660—\$27.5, \$37.5 and \$594.6 million for peace building and social cohesion, economic recovery, and infrastructure and social services, respectively—to recover and stabilize the affected communities of the state.

No. of LGAES Affected	7 out of 21
NO. of IDPS	Approximately 152,618.

The Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Michika, Madagali, Mubi North, Mubi South, Maiha, Hong, and Gombi were attacked and occupied. Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, and Madagali were occupied by the insurgents for several months from late 2014 through 2015. There are currently no LGAs under occupation, but sporadic attacks, including bombs and suicide bombers, still occur in some areas, including in the state capital of Yola. Humanitarian response and recovery efforts are coordinated and implemented by the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA). The Agency's board is headed by the state deputy governor and consists of relevant line ministries as well as the Nigerian Red Cross.

The height of displacement in the state occurred between 2014-2015, with the highest recorded number being 163,559 IDPs, of which less than 10% lived in camps or camp-like sites. The Adamawa state government identified a total of 10 (ten) IDP camp sites, accommodating IDPs from 2014 located in four local government areas namely: Fufore (1), Girei (3), Yola North (1), and Yola South (5).(DTM 2016). As of May 2016, the state government has reported the closure of six of these; namely, Bekaji, Kwanan Waya, Girei 1 and 2, Yola campus of Federal Polytechnic Mubi, and EYN Church, as the majority had returned to their respective towns and villages as of December 2016, (DTM 2016).

Methodology

Ex post facto design was adopted for the study. Ex post facto study or after-the-fact research is a systematic empirical inquiry in which the scientists do not have direct control of independent variables because their manifestations have already occurred or because they are inherently not manipulated. The population of the study consisted of 1471 graduates from the IDP skill acquisition programme. This comprised of IDP skill acquisition graduates in all the six (6) IDPs Centers in Adamawa State namely NYSC IDPs Camp Yola, Nyako Housing Estate IDPs Camp, Malkohi IDPs Camp, COCIN Church IDPs Camp, Federal Polytechnic Yola IDPs Camp and Damare IDPs Camp. Proportionate random sampling technique was used to select 150 sample out of 1471 IDPs graduates from the six (6) centers. The instrument for data collection is structured questionnaire. The instrument is tagged Training Skills for Self-reliance (TSSR). The instrument was designed on 4 points likert type scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The instrument was pilot tested with 30 respondents at NYSC camp Maiduguri, Borno State who were not part of the main study. Internally Displaced Persons training skill graduates from the camp were used. Face to face method was used to distribute the questionnaire and descriptive statistics of mean

and standard deviation were used to answer all research questions while regression statistics was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 levels of significance.

Results and Discussion

The data collected for the study were statistically analyzed and presented below.

Research Questions One: *What is the influence of IDPs tailoring skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons?*

Table 1: Influence of IDPs Tailoring Skills on Self-reliance of Internally Displaced Persons

STATEMENT	X	SD
1 I independently take decision concerning my affairs as result of tailoring skills acquired in the camp	2.88	.97
2 My tailoring skills enables me to generate incomes to solve my problems	3.40	.98
3 Payment of children's school fees is never a burden because of the tailoring skills acquired in the camp	2.83	.89
4 I am able to feed my children with 3 square meals everyday from what I get in tailoring work	2.72	1.09
5 I also pay rent as when due from what I generate from tailoring work	3.10	
6 My children's medication is also taken care of because of the money I get from the tailoring work	2.96	.96
7 I also provide clothes and other body wears for my children from the money I get in tailoring	2.94	.
8 Purchase of house utensils becomes easy due the income generated from tailoring work	2.78	1.12
TOTAL	2.9	.89

The analysis of results in Table 1 shows the influence of tailoring skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons. The result revealed that respondents agreed to all the items to influence self-reliance of IDPs because their weighted means were more than 2.5 midpoints for agreement and the cumulative mean score was found to be 2.9 which is also greater than 2.5 benchmark. This means that IDPs tailoring skills influence self-reliance of internally displaced

persons. The test of null hypothesis one will further reveal whether or not the tailoring skills influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

HO₁: *IDPs tailoring skills has no significant influence on self-reliance of internally displaced persons*

Table 2: Linear Regression on influence of IDPs tailoring skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons

Variable	B	Std. Err.	Coef.	r-cal.	r ²	r-adj.	Sig.
Tailoring Skills	2.56						
(Constant)	7	.198	.096	.096	.009	.006	.000
Self-reliance	.124	.067					

The analysis of results in Table 2 showed the influence of tailoring skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons. The analysis revealed r-cal. of .096 and coefficient of .096 at .000 significant levels. Tailoring skills influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons by 96%. The r-adjusted of .006 also indicates that every one unit increase in tailoring skills will influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons by 9%. The null hypothesis that said IDPs tailoring skills has no significant influence on self-reliance of internally displaced persons is therefore rejected. This implied that tailoring skills significantly influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

This finding conforms to the report of Akinwumui (2012) who reported that of tailoring refers to making, repairing, or altering clothing professionally, especially suits and men's clothing. Although the term dates to the thirteenth century, tailor took on its modern sense in the late eighteenth century, and now refers to makers of men's and women's suits, coats, trousers, and similar garments, usually of wool, linen, or silk. The term refers to a set of specific hand and machine sewing and pressing techniques that are unique to the construction of traditional jackets.

Tailoring as an economic activity contributes greatly to economic growth of the country and generates income for the tailors

Research Questions Two: *What is the influence of IDPs soap making skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons?*

Table 3: Influence of IDPs Soap making Skills on Self-reliance of Internally Displaced Persons

	STATEMENT	X	SD
1	I independently take decision concerning my affairs as result of soaps I sell acquired in the camp	2.7 6	.88
2	My soap making skills enables me to generate incomes to solve my problems	2.1 9	.84
3	Payment of children's school fees is never a burden because of the soap making skills acquired in the camp	3.0 2	.82
4	I am able to feed my children with 3 square meals everyday from what I get in soap making work	2.7 8	1.1
5	I also pay rent as when due from what I generate from soap making work	3.28	.67
6	My children's medication is also taken care of because of the money I get from the soap making work	2.9 9	.95
7	I also provide clothes and other body wears for my children from the money I get in soap making	2.9 1	1.1 0
8	Purchase of house utensils becomes easy due the income generated from soap making work	2.8 1	.85
	TOTAL	2.8	.63

The analysis of results in Table 3 shows the influence of soap making skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons. The result revealed that respondents agreed to all the items to influence self-reliance of IDPs because their weighted means were more than 2.5 midpoints for agreement and the cumulative mean score was found to be 2.8 which is also greater than 2.5 benchmark. This means that IDPs soap making skills influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons. The test of null hypothesis two will further reveal whether or not the soap making skills influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

HO₂: *IDPs soap making skills has no significant influence on self-reliance of internally displaced persons*

Table 4: Linear Regression on influence of IDPs soap making skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons

Variable	B	Std. Err.	Coef.	r-cal.	r ²	r-adj.	Sig.
Soap making skills (Constant)	2.501	.157					
			.088	.088	.008	.005	.000
Self-reliance	.092	.054					

The analysis of results in Table 4 showed the influence of soap making skills on self-reliance of internally displaced persons. The analysis revealed r-cal. of .088 and coefficient of .088 at .000 significant levels. Soap making skills influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons by 88%. The r-adjusted of .008 also indicates that every one unit increase in soap making skills will influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons by 5%. The null hypothesis that said IDPs soap making skills has no significant influence on self-reliance of internally displaced persons is therefore rejected. This implied that soap making skills significantly influence self-reliance of internally displaced persons.

This finding agrees with the report of Amaehule and Enyekit (2010) who observed that soap making is the act of mixing fixed oils (common oils include Olive, Coconut and Palm) with an alkali (Sodium Hydroxide or Lye). The result is a chemical process called saponification, where the composition of the oils changes with the help of the lye to create a bar of soap. It is based on this background that the study wants to assess whether or not the training skills given to the IDPs during camping will help them become self-reliant when they go out of the camps.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the findings, the researchers concluded that as long as good and sound vocational training skills would be given to the IDPs while on camps they will become self-reliance after leaving the camps which will reduce the burden of taking care of them by the government after leaving the camps. The researchers recommended that government should make funds, training skills facilities as well as resource persons available to ensure acquisition of qualitative vocational training skills.

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